

April 16, 1916; the second by the writer alone on May 10, 1919. There are apparently no other spring records for Wisconsin, only one record—time of year not stated—for Michigan, while most of those from Illinois seem to be in the fall. The writer took two specimens of the Clay-colored Sparrow (*Spizella pallida*) in a dry, shrub-covered field, remote from the city, on May 8, 1919. In the same field on May 30, a nest with three eggs was found on the ground at the foot of a bush. In May of 1918, in the same area, I recorded twenty males on May 4. This sparrow is not rare in southern Wisconsin but is eccentrically local.—WARNER TAYLOR, *Madison, Wisconsin.*

***Zonotrichia albicollis* Again in Colorado.**—Since writing 'The Birds of the Clear Creek District,' published in the last issue, the writer has had the good fortune to secure a specimen of the White-throated Sparrow, which is not only a new species for this region, but is also the fourth record for Colorado.

The specimen, C. M. N. H. No. 7490, is an adult male, and was taken in the Clear Creek Valley, Colorado, Nov. 2, 1919. It is preserved in the collections of the Colorado Museum of Natural History.—F. C. LINCOLN, *Denver, Colorado.*

**The Proper Name of the West African Serin.**—The bird figured and described from Cuba by d'Orbigny as *Linaria caniceps* was without any reason whatever referred by Gundlach (Jour. f. Orn., 1871, p. 276) to the Nonpareil, *Passerina ciris* (Linné), which it does not resemble in any way. Later Ridgway (Birds of North and Middle America, Part I, 1901, p. 589) includes the name, with a query, in the synonymy of *P. ciris*.

As d'Orbigny's work on Cuban birds was based in part on specimens from Cuba in the Lafresnaye collection—Lafresnaye's written labels for his specimens bearing testimony to this in more instances than one—we have had, in the course of our work on the Lafresnaye collection, to study critically all species described as new by d'Orbigny. It was at once evident to us, as soon as we saw Plate 16 of the Atlas, that it represented an African *Serinus* and not the Nonpareil. We therefore searched among the specimens of this genus in the Lafresnaye collection for one that might possibly have been the subject of this plate and found number 6785 with a label in Lafresnaye's handwriting, which reads as follows: "Crithagra chrysopyga Sw. W. af. 1. 206 pl. 17. junior? Cuba. an e Senegarabia allatus?" The specimen agrees minutely with the original description and with the plate, except that the gray of the head has faded from long exposure to direct sunlight, as a mounted bird, to a dull, dirty grayish. It is thus in all probability the type of the species.

We identify both bird and plate positively as the species which Reichenow (Vög. Afr. III, (1), 1904, p. 272) calls *Serinus hartlaubi* (Bolle).

The example was of course brought from West Africa, probably from Senegal, to Cuba, and very likely it was an escape from captivity actually taken there.

D'Orbigny's name for the Gray-headed Serinus being older than any of the other names applicable to the species, must be used instead of *S. hartlaubii*, and the species will have to stand as—

SERINUS CANICEPS (d'Orbigny).

*Linaria caniceps* d'Orbigny in: La Sagra, Hist. Nat. Cuba, 1840 (= 1839) p. 107, Atlas pl. 16 (Cuba, escaped cage-bird—we substitute Senegal, West Africa). Type (?), M. C. Z. 83869, Lafr. coll. 6785.—OUTRAM BANGS and THOMAS E. PENARD, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

**The Louisiana Tanager in Massachusetts.**—On December 19, 1919, Miss M. J. Sitgreaves found an adult female Louisiana Tanager (*Piranga ludoviciana*) in a dying condition in a garden in Brookline, Mass. It was taken into the house and warmed and fed by the ladies, but soon died. The weather was extremely cold at the time.

The bird was given to Prof. Roland Thaxter who brought it to the Museum of Comparative Zoology, where it was skinned and found to be fat and apparently in perfect health.

I believe this is the second record for Massachusetts, and the fourth for New England. The others are: Maine, near Bangor, about October 1, 1889; Massachusetts, Salem, January 20, 1878 (taken alive); Connecticut, New Haven, December 15, 1892. Thus three of the four New England records are of birds taken in winter.

The specimen has been transferred to the Boston Society of Natural History, where New England record specimens, so far as possible, are gathered together.—OUTRAM BANGS, *Mus. Comp. Zool., Cambridge, Mass.*

**Bohemian Waxing in Illinois.**—Northeastern Illinois is having a visitation of Bohemian Waxwings (*Bombycilla garrulus*) this winter. They were first noticed in Jackson Park, Chicago, by Nathan Leopold, who wrote of seeing several hundred of them on Thanksgiving day, feeding on the red berries of certain trees in the Park. The following Sunday Colin Sanborn and H. L. Stoddard went up to the pine woods along the Lake Michigan shore at Beach, about twelve miles north of here, and succeeded in taking a number of specimens. It was a very cold day with a high north wind, and flock after flock passed over, heading south. They were wild and hard to reach with fine shot. Mr. Stoddard estimated that about fifteen hundred passed over while they were in the pines. Those taken had the throats and stomachs stuffed with Juniper berries. During December numerous small flocks were seen about the town. They